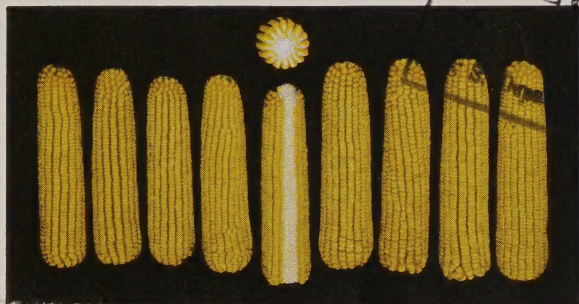
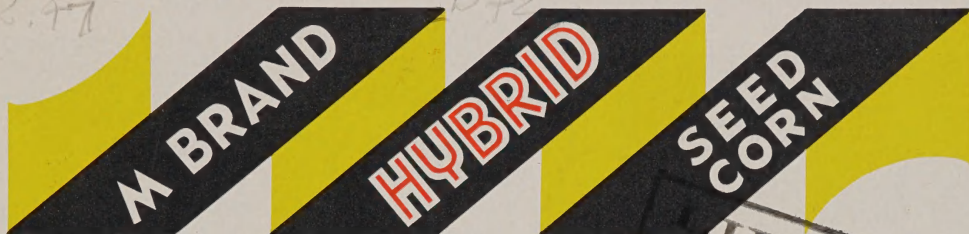


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MANGELSDORF NO. 1001 HYBRID

(Description inside page)

M BRAND
U. S. NO. 13

M BRAND
MO. NO. 8

M BRAND
ILL. NO. 200

M BRAND
U. S. NO. 35

M BRAND
MO. NO. 47

M BRAND
ILL. NO. 784

M BRAND
ILL. NO. 877

(For descriptions, see inside pages.)

M BRAND HYBRID SEED CORN—from the field to the finished product—is given the same care and attention as any M BRAND product. The buyer may place the same confidence in M BRAND HYBRIDS as he does in any M BRAND Field Seed.

To simplify selection, we have reduced the types we offer to a few tried-and-proven numbers which have been consistent performers, adapted to the sec-

tions we serve, all good feeding types of the "soft" (not flinty) variety, and good yielders. These we offer under their original designations.

M BRAND HYBRIDS are produced by ourselves or by experienced Hybrid experts in whom we have complete confidence. Our supplies are not plentiful, and with a big demand for Hybrids expected this season, it is necessary to book orders subject to our confirmation.



M Brand
MANGELSDORF NO. 1001

**Main Crop Yellow
with White Cob
120-125 days**

Developed by one of America's foremost Corn breeders from whom we obtain our planting stocks. Is a thoroughbred, doing its finest in fertile soil and under favorable conditions, but still trying when the going is tough. Tall, heavy-stalked; tends to single ear; deep grain; pale yellow in color; somewhat rough; not hard. High shelling percentage. High yielder. Ears at good picking height. Also an excellent ensilage corn. Supply limited this season.



M Brand
U. S. NO. 13

**Main Crop Yellow
120-125 days**

A grand hybrid in every way and very popular throughout the corn belt. Single ear tendency. Deep kernels high in feeding value. Resistant to drought and chinch bugs. Shucks easily. Demand exceeded supply last season and not too plentiful for this season.



M Brand
U. S. NO. 35

**Main Crop Yellow
About 110 days**

Closely related to U. S. No. 13, differing only in one grandparent, which makes it a little earlier and possibly a little more drought-resistant. Strong stalks, big ears, deep grain. A high yielder. Will be in good demand this season.

GRADING: To avoid variation in kernel shapes and sizes, we have installed most modern equipment to make uniform grades. This is a 4-way process: for length, for width, for thickness, for weight, permitting accurate planting for a full and even stand.

(All illustrations natural-color photographs of typical ears.)



M Brand
MISSOURI NO. 8

Main Crop Yellow
120-125 days

Developed by Mo. Agricultural College. In use for eight years. In 6-year trials in Missouri, outyielded Reid's Yellow Dent 36%. A smooth, yellow corn, not flinty, prolific, tending to two or more good ears on fair soil and in good season. Big-rooted, strong-stalked, making it drought- and wind-resistant. Is also disease-resistant. Dark green foliage.



M Brand
MISSOURI NO. 47

Main Crop Yellow
110-115 days

Also developed by Mo. Agricultural College. Strong and vigorous, medium height, much the same as Mo. No. 8 except about ten days earlier. Ranked first in 48 tests in Eastern Kansas in 1939-40 trials and is a leader in many other trials. In official tests in Missouri over a 3-year period, outyielded Reid's Yellow 48%.

M Brand
ILLINOIS NO. 200

Main Crop Yellow

Medium late. Does best of course on good soil but better than many on medium to poor soils. Stalk medium high, ears carried medium high. Tends to single ear. Dark green foliage. Ears rough, long, upright.

M Brand
ILLINOIS NO. 784

Main Crop Yellow

Has a very impressive yield record. Ear well-covered. Chinch bug and drought-resistant. Medium late maturity. Good on poor and all soils. Ears medium rough, thick, upright.

M Brand
ILLINOIS NO. 877

Main Crop Yellow

Widely adapted. A late type. Heavy yielder and shows resistance to root worms, chinch bugs, heat and drought. Good root strength, deep green foliage, mostly single-eared. Medium height. Ears medium rough, long, pointed, upright.

Interesting General Facts About Corn

Four hundred and forty-seven years ago, on November 5, 1492, two Spaniards whom Christopher Columbus had delegated to explore the interior of Cuba returned with a report of "a sort of grain they call maiz which was well tasted, bak'd, dry'd and made into flour." And so was introduced to the white man a plant which has since become, from the standpoint of total production, the second most important food plant in the world, a cereal treasure of immensely greater value than the spices which Columbus travelled so far to seek in his search for a westward route to India.

Today maize or Indian corn is grown in every state of the United States, in every suitable agricultural region on the globe; and a crop of corn is maturing somewhere in the world every month of the year. It grows from North Latitude 58° in Canada and Russia to South Latitude 40° in the Southern Hemisphere. Fields of maize are growing below sea-level in the Caspian Plain and at altitudes of more than 12,000 feet in the Peruvian Andes. Corn is cultivated in regions of less than ten inches of annual rainfall in the semi-arid plains of Russia and in regions with more than 200 inches of rain in the tropics of Hindustan. It thrives almost equally well in the short summers of Canada and the perpetual summer of tropical Colombia. No other crop is distributed over so large an area, and only one other, wheat, occupies a larger acreage. Today corn is grown on more than 200 million acres of land and produces an annual crop exceeding four billion bushels.

The Russians have already collected more than 8,000 varieties and it is doubtful whether their collection is by any means complete.

There are early-maturing varieties such as the Gaspé Flint from the Gaspé Peninsula in Canada, or Cinquantino from the Pyrennes Mountains of Spain, which mature in 60 to 70 days. There are very late varieties from Colombia that require ten or eleven months to reach maturity. The number of leaves varies from eight to forty-eight, the height of stalk from less than two feet to more than twenty, and the number of stalks produced by a single seed ranges from one to twelve. Size of ear varies from the diminutive ears of some of the pop corn varieties, which are no larger than a man's thumb, to the gigantic corn grown in the Jala Valley of Mexico, which produces ears measuring, with the shucks still attached, three feet in length, and stalks so tall that the ears may be harvested from horseback and so stiff and strong that they are sometimes used for pickets in stockade enclosures for domestic animals. — Bulletin No. 574, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO., INC.

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